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Connecting via Winsock to STN



Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x

LOGINID:SSSPTA1653HXP

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2


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 NEWS  1          Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  NOV 21  CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic
                  substances identified in English-, French-, German-,
                  and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
 NEWS  3  NOV 26  MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
 NEWS  4  NOV 26  CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
 NEWS  5  NOV 26  Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN
                  searching
 NEWS  6  DEC 01  ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable
 NEWS  7  DEC 12  GBFULL now offers single source for full-text
                  coverage of complete UK patent families
 NEWS  8  DEC 17  Fifty-one pharmaceutical ingredients added to PS
 NEWS  9  JAN 06  The retention policy for unread STNmail messages
                  will change in 2009 for STN-Columbus and STN-Tokyo
 NEWS 10  JAN 07  WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced Japanese Patent
                  Classification Data

 NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8     For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

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  agreement.  Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
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  of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
  result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:25:38 ON 21 JAN 2009

=> file medline, biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.22       0.22

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 07:26:27 ON 21 JAN 2009

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 07:26:27 ON 21 JAN 2009
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=> s graft rejection
L1       58350 GRAFT REJECTION

=> sl1 and prevent
SL1 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l1 and prevent
L2        2462 L1 AND PREVENT

=> s l2 and (method of preventing rejection)
L3           0 L2 AND (METHOD OF PREVENTING REJECTION)

=> s l2 and (prevent rejection)
L4         257 L2 AND (PREVENT REJECTION)

=> s l4 and (copolymer-1)
L5           0 L4 AND (COPOLYMER-1)

=> s l4 and (heteropolymer)
L6           0 L4 AND (HETEROPOLYMER)

=> s l4 and (arginine or lysine)
L7           2 L4 AND (ARGININE OR LYSINE)

=> d l7 ti abs ibib tot

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 2     MEDLINE on STN
TI   Pancreatic islet transplantation using the nonhuman primate (rhesus) model
     predicts that the portal vein is superior to the celiac artery as the
     islet infusion site.
AB   We've established a nonhuman primate islet allotransplant model to address
     questions such as whether transplanting islets into the gut's arterial
     system would more safely and as effectively support long-term islet
     allograft survival compared with the traditional portal vein approach.  We
     reasoned that islets make up <2% of pancreatic cell mass but consume an
     estimated 20% of arterial blood flow, suggesting an advantage for the
     arterial site.  Access to the arterial system is also easier and safer
     than the portal system.  Pancreatectomized rhesus macaques were
     transplanted with allogeneic islets infused into either the portal vein (n
     = 6) or the celiac artery (n = 4).  To prevent rejection
     , primates were given daclizumab, tacrolimus, and rapamycin.  In five of
     six portal vein experiments, animals achieved normoglycemia without
     exogenous insulin.  In contrast, none of the animals given intra-arterial
     islets showed even transient insulin independence (P = 0.048).  Two of the
     latter animals received a second islet transplant, this time to the portal
     system, and both achieved insulin independence.  Thus, intraportal islet
     transplantation under conventional immunosuppression is feasible in
     primates and can result in long-term insulin independence when adequate
     immunosuppression is maintained.  Arterial islet injection, however, does
     not appear to be a viable islet transplantation technique.
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2002347868     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 12086943
TITLE:              Pancreatic islet transplantation using the nonhuman primate
                    (rhesus) model predicts that the portal vein is superior to
                    the celiac artery as the islet infusion site.
AUTHOR:             Hirshberg Boaz; Montgomery Sean; Wysoki Michael G; Xu He;
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	Tadaki Doug; Lee Janet; Hines Kenneth; Gaglia Jason; Patterson Noelle; Leconte John; Hale Douglas; Chang Richard; Kirk Alan D; Harlan David M
CORPORATE SOURCE:	National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases/Navy Transplantation & Autoimmunity Branch, NIH, Building 10 Rm. 11S219, 10 Center Drive, Bethesda, MD 10889, USA.. boazh@intra.niddk.nih.gov
SOURCE:	Diabetes, (2002 Jul) Vol. 51, No. 7, pp. 2135-40. Journal code: 0372763. ISSN: 0012-1797.
PUB. COUNTRY:	United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	(COMPARATIVE STUDY) Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE:	English
FILE SEGMENT:	Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:	200207
ENTRY DATE:	Entered STN: 2 Jul 2002 Last Updated on STN: 27 Jul 2002 Entered Medline: 26 Jul 2002

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN

TI Nutritional immunomodulation enhances cardiac allograft survival in rats treated with donor-specific transfusion and cyclosporine.

AB The aim of this study was to assess the efficacy of an enteral diet fortified with arginine, RNA, and fish oil (Impact), alone and in combination with cyclosporine (CsA) and donor-specific transfusion (DST) on allograft survival in the ACI:Lewis rat cardiac transplant model. Animals were fed ad libitum with either standard rat chow or Impact diet. Six groups were studied; these consisted of untreated recipients fed either standard diet or Impact diet; recipients treated with CsA 10 mg/kg on the day prior to engraftment (day-1) followed by 2.5 mg/kg/d, day 0-->day+13 and fed with either standard diet or Impact; and animals given a DST (1 ml) on day-1, CsA as described previously and fed either standard diet or Impact. Untreated animals standard diet (group 1, n = 8) rejected their allografts at 7.0 +/- 0.0 days, while those fed Impact (group 2, n = 9) had graft survival of 12.8 +/- 2.1 days, (P = .01 versus group 1). Animals treated with CsA alone and standard diet (group 3, n = 9) rejected at 30.3 +/- 4.8 days, while the combination of CsA and Impact diet (group 4, n = 8) rejected at 33.0 +/- 9.5 days--minimally improved survival compared with group 3. Animals treated with DST/CsA and standard diet (group 5, n = 7) rejected at 72.1 +/- 6.8 days, while the substitution of Impact for standard diet (group 6, n = 8) led to a significant graft prolongation to 275 +/- 53 days, n = 8 (P < .015 vs. groups 1-5). These data suggest that Impact diet alone can have potent immunomodulatory properties but may require the addition of DST/CsA to realize its potential. These findings underscore the potential of dietary immunomodulatory therapy to prevent rejection and promote tolerance to solid organ allografts.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1996042355 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	PubMed ID: 7482740
TITLE:	Nutritional immunomodulation enhances cardiac allograft survival in rats treated with donor-specific transfusion and cyclosporine.
AUTHOR:	Levy A E; Alexander J W
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Surgery, University of Cincinnati Medical Center, OH 45267-0558, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER:	HL 38479 (United States NHLBI)
SOURCE:	Transplantation, (1995 Oct 27) Vol. 60, No. 8, pp. 812-5. Journal code: 0132144. ISSN: 0041-1337.
PUB. COUNTRY:	United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 1996
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jan 1996
Entered Medline: 6 Dec 1995

=> e aharoni,r
E1 26 AHARON/BI
E2 14 AHARONI/BI
E3 0 --> AHARONI,R/BI
E4 22 AHARONII/BI
E5 1 AHARONIS/BI
E6 2 AHARONOFF/BI
E7 133 AHARONOV/BI
E8 4 AHARONOWITZ/BI
E9 6 AHARONSON/BI
E10 2 AHARONY/BI
E11 1 AHAROVO/BI
E12 1 AHAROVOHO/BI

=> e arnon, r/au
E1 1 ARNON Z/AU
E2 1 ARNON ZAHI/AU
E3 0 --> ARNON, R/AU
E4 1 ARNONDEL J/AU
E5 1 ARNONE/AU
E6 169 ARNONE A/AU
E7 34 ARNONE ALBERTO/AU
E8 1 ARNONE ANDRE D/AU
E9 1 ARNONE ANTONIO CARLOS/AU
E10 24 ARNONE ARTHUR/AU
E11 7 ARNONE B/AU
E12 1 ARNONE BARON/AU

=> e sela, m/au
E1 8 SELA Y/AU
E2 1 SELA YAEL/AU
E3 0 --> SELA, M/AU
E4 2 SELABE S GLORIA/AU
E5 1 SELABUURLAGE M B/AU
E6 1 SELACKOVA M/AU
E7 1 SELAENNE H/AU
E8 4 SELAES H/AU
E9 1 SELAG V/AU
E10 1 SELAH A/AU
E11 1 SELAH B A/AU
E12 3 SELAH BEN AMI/AU

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